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FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1915.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.
By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

THE PORT.

North, or south, or east, or west—
Whither is the sailing best?
None may say, but this I know
Where love dwelleth there I'll go.
Be the weather black or fair
You will find me sailing there.

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Villa is represented as being anxious for peace, which is a simple acknowledgment that Carranza has him going.

Frost is reported in Western Maryland, but since that section is outside the Presidential boom belt, political circles will not be agitated.

C. K. G. Billings has just paid \$35,000 for a horse, but an ancient monarch named Richard still holds the record as the highest bidder for an equine specimen.

The report that members of the I. W. W. are trying to make trouble in Mexico is open to serious doubt. Making trouble in troubled Mexico would be too much like work.

Out in Indiana a child of nine summers swallowed carbolic acid because she "longed to be an angel," indicating by her act of self-destruction that even religion may be abused.

Enthusiasm is an admirable quality when wisely applied, but it cost a New Jersey dentist \$50 in damages when he became so elated over his artistic extraction of a patient's teeth that he relieved her of four instead of the one she had asked to have removed.

Woman's hostility as a safe deposit is extending its usefulness beyond the field of cash, according to a South Orange (N. J.) dispatch describing a fair motorist's embarrassment when a bicycle policeman demanded to see her license which was snugly tucked away in her stocking.

Three men were lynched in Alabama the other day and the dispatch states that the "mob" proceeded quietly. They went to the men's homes, bound and gagged them, riddled their bodies with bullets and threw them into a ditch. They used Maxim silencers on their weapons, perhaps.

The excitement caused by Germany's proposal to annex Belgium would seem to be unwarranted. Such proceeding would be a mere trifle compared with what has already been done to Belgium, and besides there is still the question whether the annexation would stick, and that will not be decided until the war is ended.

William Henry Poillon, civil war veteran, who promised his mother when he was 18 that he would not marry as long as any of his relatives needed his care, would seem to us eligible for a Carnegie hero medal, in that he kept within the letter of his word until the death of his sister left him free in his 78th year to enter conjugal bliss.

"I want it understood that it is simply emphasizing the fact that when it comes to a woman's honor there is no limit we will not go to avenge and protect," declared Mayor Woodward, of Atlanta, in defense of the hideous crime committed by a Georgia mob in the murder of Leo Frank, endeavoring in his remarks to reconcile the irreconcilable fact that two wrongs have never made a right.

Commending as "absolutely and unquestionably right" the position taken by the administration in its reply to the note of Austria-Hungary on the subject of the exportation of munitions of war, Senator Lodge says: "There has been throughout the country an active agitation, engineered by people who put, as it seems to me, the interest of a foreign country first and the interests of the United States second." It can scarcely be doubted, however, that the setting forth of the position of this government in the note to Vienna will call a halt to the agitation. Senator Lodge complains of. Not many Americans will be willing to continue thus to expose their patriotism to suspicion.

In 1913, following discussion of the fee-splitting evil, the Wisconsin legislature passed a law making it a fraud for a surgeon to offer or to pay a commission for surgical patients referred to him. No penalty was imposed by this law on the receiver of the commission. An amendment recently passed by the present legislature provides that "any physician or surgeon . . . who shall . . . demand, receive or retain any money or other consideration directly or indirectly from the physician or surgeon treating or operating on the patient so induced or advised shall be guilty of a criminal fraud." The penalty for either giving or receiving a commission for surgical cases is fine or imprisonment, while conviction is made an automatic annulment of the license to practice. The Journal of the American Medical Association thinks that the law as amended should be broad enough and strong enough to put a stop to whatever fee-splitting there may be in Wisconsin.

Germany Answers with a Torpedo.

First details of the sinking of the British ship Arabic by a German submarine prove almost beyond the shadow of doubt that Germany has committed against the United States that "deliberately unfriendly" act which was defined and which Germany was warned against in solemn words in the communication of this government of July 21. There were American citizens on board the Arabic, and if, as the dispatches state, the vessel was sunk without warning, then friendly relations between the United States and Germany have been terminated. President Wilson and his Secretary of State are empowered to speak for the people of the United States, and their words are not susceptible of misinterpretation. Obviously a nation cannot maintain friendly relations with another which proceeds deliberately to commit an unfriendly act against which it was warned as the last step in a course marked by admirable patience and forbearance under the gravest provocation.

If the official report confirms the details as they came last night by cable, the government at Washington will be called upon to act; further words can only be empty and a confession of weakness. It is not unlikely that the course of the administration will be influenced in some measure by the ascertainment of whether or not American lives were sacrificed; and yet as a matter of incontrovertible fact even if all the Americans on board the Arabic escaped, it is not a mitigatory factor. If the vessel was torpedoed without warning, the act constituted a deliberate attempt to murder Americans and no credit can be given to Germany for its failure. The imperial government in this instance is even without the feeble and unrecognizable excuse that the Arabic was carrying war munitions for Germany's enemies.

The attack on the Arabic is the first to come strictly within the scope of the warning sent to Germany on July 21. That communication has at last been answered, deliberately, emphatically and understandably by a German torpedo; and there is no occasion for surprise in this country. Germany has never by word or deed given us the smallest reason to expect that she would heed our warning and refrain from methods of warfare that imperiled American lives. It was mere chance, or the lack of an earlier opportunity, that delayed the message of defiance until yesterday.

The gravity of the situation that has been forced upon us cannot be magnified. We are surely near the breaking point with Germany. There is no virtue in further forbearance. Whatever its results, the quarrel is of Germany's seeking. The President and his advisers must now determine upon a course of action—for act they must—and the American people are more nearly prepared for a severance of diplomatic and commercial relations with Germany than they are for the abandonment of what we have been contending for in the name of humanity, civilization and justice.

Not a Case of Perkins' Choice.

No one will challenge Mr. George W. Perkins' assertion that if the G. O. P. insists on nominating Theodore Roosevelt for President, there will be no objection from the Progressives, nor will there be apprehension of an advance announcement from the Colonel that he would decline such nomination. The course suggested by Mr. Perkins, for the regular Republicans to march right over to the camp of the Progressives with all their belongings, has always been the Progressive idea of the proper way to restore harmony, but the Republicans never have been able to see it, and they will not change their views now with the Progressive party dwindling away to nothing.

There will be pronounced dissent, however, from Mr. Perkins' assertion that the "Republicans have no man in sight of Presidential caliber. They are engaged in trotting out man after man, some of whom have lasted twenty-four hours, some as many as thirty-six." Col. Roosevelt, it must be admitted, is the most conspicuous figure in politics today outside of the Democratic party, but that fact does not make him the strongest candidate the Republicans could select. It is seriously to be doubted whether he would come as near to solidifying the Republican vote as Mr. Taft would. The latter could run on a platform embodying all the Progressive ideas that are sane and sound, and since he left the White House the people have learned to properly appraise and to appreciate and admire his sterling judgment, his steadfast and genuine Americanism and his firm grasp on affairs. Mr. Roosevelt has advocated an international policy sharply opposed to that by which President Wilson has kept the country at peace and strengthened himself in the estimation of many people of all parties. Besides this the former Rough Rider represents a third-term ambition that has never yet failed to meet rebuke.

But the most powerful argument of all against the selection of the Colonel as the G. O. P. standard bearer is the great revulsion in public sentiment that has been going on since a heavy vote was cast for him and his theories of government in 1912. The people have proved at the polls that they have recovered their equilibrium and again look with favor upon the established order of things true and tried and upon a statesmanship that upholds them and is opposed to that of Col. Roosevelt. There is no intention to assert that Mr. Taft would be the strongest candidate the Republicans could name, but it does seem reasonable to conclude that of the two men over whom the party split three years ago he would poll the more votes.

If the Republicans make serious search for a winner their choice will hardly fall on Col. Roosevelt, in spite of Mr. Perkins' belief that the party is without men of Presidential caliber. The suggestion may be ventured that the majority of the American people would be willing to trust their country's destinies in the hands of such men as Elihu Root, Theodore E. Burton, John W. Weeks, William Howard Taft, Henry Cabot Lodge, or James R. Mann.

Galveston's Salvation.

The City of Galveston, Tex., probably owes its existence today to the fact that its people heeded the frightful lesson of the hurricane and tidal wave of 1900 and built a great sea wall that withstood the fury of the wind and water on Tuesday. It is estimated that 130 lives were lost and over \$18,000,000 in damages sustained in Texas this week, and though Galveston's loss was by far the heaviest, including forty persons dead and \$15,000,000 in property loss, there can be little doubt that but for its great bulwark the horrors

of the catastrophe of 1900, in which 4,000 lives were lost and the city almost obliterated, would have been repeated.

Contrasts.

By JOHN D. BARRY.

In New York one occasionally sees queer little horse cars, drawn either by two horses or by one horse. There is something amusing about them and quaint. They make a startling contrast as they pass those brand new skyscrapers with aeroplane landings on top.

At one end of the line of progress are the horse cars. At the other end are the buildings with their facilities for the latest and the most advanced method of locomotion.

What is most astonishing is that the two should exist together, side by side, the proof of progress and the denial of progress.

Here is an illustration of the history of human life. The old persists with the new. In the midst of progression we may find what looks like retrogression.

While new ideas are moving the world, we may see everywhere expressions of old ideas, generally considered obsolete.

Some of us develop a good deal of resentful feeling about just this kind of situation. We think that progress ought to be evenly distributed. In much of our talk we assume that it is. We call to our aid what we fancy to be logic, to prove that retrogression and progression cannot possibly go together.

And yet, so often the things that can't be, according to our way of thinking, actually are.

An acquaintance of mine often says in reply to arguments: "It ought not to be so, but it is." Occasionally he varies the expression by saying: "It can't be so, but it is."

The impossible is often the real, the true.

Life has a way of disregarding human logic. Most of the people that we see about us are exactly like the world of progress. No matter how old-fashioned they may be, when we get to know them well enough, we are sure to be surprised by hearing them express modern ideas. Even the most "protected," the most "sheltered" lives can't escape the influence far away.

When we make this kind of discovery we are likely to be pleased. And yet, when we make virtually the same discovery, we may be displeased. For example, when we hear people we consider advanced expressing old-fashioned notions, we are almost certain to be disappointed, or hurt, or resentful.

The same law is operating. Though we may recognize the law and find interest in tracing its working in the things and in the people about us, we may yet fail to receive its most important lesson.

We may remain unaware that, just as the law operates in the things and the people that we see, it operates in ourselves.

We can't, however, see ourselves as others see us, no matter how hard we may try. There is no getting away from the slavery imposed on us by our natures, compelling us to believe what we believe. The more conscientiously we believe, the more strongly we trust our thoughts. It is only by an effort of the will and of the imagination that we can force ourselves into an unprejudiced attitude. This effort makes us see that just as people about us are in many ways reactionary and prejudiced we must be prejudiced and reactionary.

There are those who say that this kind of thinking is bad. It may lead to the weakening of self-confidence.

So it may. But most of us need to have our self-confidence weakened. For, as a rule, self-confidence is overconfidence, and overconfidence leads us to see ourselves out of proportion. It makes us long to impose ourselves on others, to establish our opinions simply and solely because the opinions are ours.

It is only when we have taken our properly modest little place in the universe that we can put our opinions where they belong.

Then we shall express ourselves with less emphasis. Then we shall listen with more respect to the opinion of others.

Incidentally, we shall be without reward, for we shall discover that the old emphasis actually got in the way of our opinions. It made it, not easier, but harder, for our opinions to be accepted by others. It introduced noise as a diversion, and all the vanity and egotism that go with noisy assurance, throwing up the wall of resentment.

Moreover, the new method will tend to make those others less self-assertive, for it will make the others more ready to receive, more sympathetic.

When there is apparent loss, there will be real gain.

Effort Will Fail.

The story of Kaiser Wilhelm's efforts to conclude a separate peace with Russia and of the czar's contemptuous rejection of all negotiations confirms the judgment expressed in the Journal of the American People. The Kaiser, who has conducted himself in such fashion that no one of the allies dares consider a separate peace. To do so would be to put Europe at the mercy of the Kaiser—and what that means, let Belgium attest. In the light of a year's fighting, it seems clear that if Germany had respected Belgian neutrality, stood on the defensive against France and struck with all her power at Russia—at the same time promising independence to the Poles—she could have won a very advantageous peace. When she invaded Belgium she reduced herself to the naked alternative of conquest or defeat.—Chicago Journal.

Hoke Smith's Cracker Streak.

We believe Senator Hoke Smith passed the line of safety when he asserted that Great Britain is selling cotton to Germany through Holland, or, for that matter, through any other channel. The inference is that England would subvert the national spirit of honor to one of sordid greed, taking advantage of the fabulous prices Germany is said to be paying for cotton. The "Cracker" streak in Senator Hoke Smith seems to be coming out. He appears to have drifted into a strange environment—from that of the South's family of administration supporters to the anti-administrationists embodied in ranks of the New York importers. The Observer could not endorse any policy intended to embarrass the Washington administration in its efforts to secure a satisfactory solution of the embargo problem. If the South has friends anywhere, they are to be found at present in the White House. It is through these friends that relief from present conditions in the foreign trade is to come. The South would be fatal to the hopes of the South were the government to plunge into a policy of retaliation, such as advocated by Senator Smith.—Charlotte Observer.

OUR COUNTRY—
OUR PRESIDENT
A History of the American People
WOODROW WILSON
American Resources Exhausted.

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THE lesson learned in America told upon the policy of the ministers in more ways than one.

It led them to consider, among other things, an independent parliament to Ireland. There had been no soldiers to spare for the defense of Ireland when war threatened every coast and province of the empire; the Irish Protestants had mustered eighty thousand volunteers for their own defense; they could not now be refused the independent parliamentary action they had coveted.

But the chief fruit of the change of ministers was peace.

Lord Rockingham lived but three months to preside over the councils of peace and reformation he had so long wished to bring about.

On the 24 of July, 1782, Lord Shelburne became the head of the government, and some of the Rockingham Whigs refused to serve under his leadership.

But the reconstitution of the ministry did not affect either its spirit or its policy. It had planned peace and was able to bring it about. France and Spain had but completed their bankruptcy by the war; England's credit was secure. She could afford to continue the war; they could not. It was a mere matter of terms: England could almost dictate what they should be.

Peace must have seemed to Washington and Greene and Knox in the field, to the executive committees of the Congress at Philadelphia, to Franklin at Paris and John Adams at The Hague, like a beneficent providence rather than a thing earned by decisive victory.

But the summer, 1782, before they could thoroughly credit those who told them of its certain approach.

That supreme stroke at Yorktown having been delivered, everything fell.

Tomorrow: Waiting for the Treaties.

Modern Men

HISTORY BUILDERS.

A Transaction Regretted by Mexico.

(Written for the Washington Herald.)

By DR. E. J. EDWARDS.

"I remember chatting with the Mexican minister who represented his nation at Washington just after civil war days and recalled the expression of his face as he told me of the bargain which prevailed in Mexico just after President Polk had proclaimed, on July 4, 1848, that California and New Mexico had been sold to the United States by the late Frederick W. Seward at a time when Mexico was speaking of our purchase of Alaska from Russia, twenty years after our purchase of California from Mexico."

"Had the telegraph been in general operation at that time, as it was only a few years later, Mexico would never have sold California to us, although she might have sold New Mexico. It is one of the saddest coincidences of the many strange coincidences in our history as a nation that at almost the precise moment when our treaty of peace with Mexico was performed by the peace commission which met in a little village near Gen. Scott's headquarters, gold was discovered at Sutter's sawmill plant in California. Mexico, however, knew nothing of this, nor in fact did the American commissioner at the peace conference. It took news a long time to travel then, and while California was so excited over the discovery of gold that the village of San Francisco was practically deserted, everybody having started out to prospect for gold, Mexico was rejoicing over the fact that she had so far triumphed over the United States in the Mexican war as to compel us to pay her \$25,000,000 for California, and, in addition to that, to quit claim the demands of American citizens for damages to their property which had been incurred in various Mexican revolutions."

"It was not long after President Polk made the 4th of July announcement, in 1848, that California and New Mexico were to be purchased, that the first intimation reached Washington that gold had been discovered in California and that the discovery made it certain that the precious metal existed there in large amounts."

"As a matter of fact, we were quite as much astonished by this announcement as was Mexico herself. We wanted California chiefly because it commanded the Pacific coast line and because the bay and harbor of San Francisco were essential to the development of American commerce with the far East. That, in fact, was the reason which was given to the Mexican commissioner for our desire to purchase California. Had these negotiations been continued several months longer, the news of the discovery of rich gold deposits in California would have made Mexico and she would either have declined to make any bargain with us or would have demanded a much higher price than fifteen million dollars."

"I am sure that the Mexican commissioner who represented his nation at Washington just after civil war days and recalled the expression of his face as he told me of the bargain which prevailed in Mexico just after President Polk had proclaimed, on July 4, 1848, that California and New Mexico had been sold to the United States by the late Frederick W. Seward at a time when Mexico was speaking of our purchase of Alaska from Russia, twenty years after our purchase of California from Mexico."

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Doings of Society

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing have as their guest for the remainder of the week Mrs. Lansing's nephew, Mr. Foster Dullus, of New York.

The Spanish Ambassador and Mme. Riano have with them at their Newport villa Mrs. Chandler P. Anderson.

Miss Nona McAdoo, Mrs. William G. McAdoo, Jr., and Mr. Robert McAdoo are the guests of Mrs. Charles S. Hamilton at their summer home at Mataponi, Va.

Senator James A. O'Gorman and Mr. James A. O'Gorman, Jr., have arrived at Bretton Woods, N. H., by motor for a stay of three days.

Prince Albert zu Hohenlohe-Schillingfurst of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. George von L. Meyer at Rock Maple Farm, Hamilton, Mass.

Judge and Mrs. William Bailey Lamar were among the guests at the dinner given by Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles Fremont Pond on board the flagship South Dakota in honor of Rear Admiral William E. Fuller.

Rear Admiral Fuller was host at a dance on board the Missouri, when Judge and Mrs. William Bailey Lamar were also among the guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor at Newport.

The engagement is announced in New York of Miss Florence Lyndard Blair, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Lyndard Blair, to Mr. Henry R. Pyne, son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy R. Pyne.

Miss Blair has been prominent in the activities of the younger set since her debut in New York society several seasons ago, when she was presented with her sister, Miss Marjory D. Blair, who is now Mrs. William Clark, of Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Pyne was graduated from Princeton University, class of 1911, and since that time has been secretary to the American Ambassador in Berlin and an attaché of the American Embassy. He is a member of the Union and Racquet and Tennis clubs.

No date has been arranged as yet for the wedding.

Mr. George W. Saffarans, Seventeenth Infantry, U. S. A., accompanied by Mrs. Saffarans, is at the New Willard for a stay of some length.

Miss Nannie Randolph Heth was among the hostesses who received at the reception given by the members of the Jefferson Davis Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, in honor of former Gov. and Mrs. John M. Slaton, of Georgia, in the West Virginia building at San Francisco recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Patterson entertained at luncheon yesterday at Blantyre, Lenox, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Felix Yturbe were among the guests at a dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. Markle, of New York, at Hot Springs, Va., in